

LIKONTSEV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POKROVSKIY, B.M., inzh.

Possibility of eliminating voltage surge protection for hydraulic
generators. Elek.sta. 31 no.6:65-67 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Hydroelectric power stations)
(Electric switchgear)

FISHER, E.F., kand. med. nauk (Tomsk, ul. Gagarina, 31, kv.3);
ROZENFELD, H. Ya.; FOKROVSKIY, B.N.

Surgical treatment of valvular spontaneous pneumothorax. Vest.
khir. 92 no.4:25-28 Ap '64 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz legochno-khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Tomskogo oblast-
nogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispanser'a (glavnyy vrach -
zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR A.I. Titov,.

POKROVSKIY, B. P.

The engine in flight Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1944. 46 p. (50-46903)

TL701.P58

POKROVSKIY, B. P.

Vпрыск legkogo topliva v tsilindry aviacionnogo motora. Moskva, Glav. red. aviatsionnoi lit-ry, 1946. 90 p. illus.

Injection of light fuel in cylinders of aircraft engines.

DLC: TL702.F8P6

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

POKROVSKIY, B. P.

Author: Pokrovskiy, B. P.

Title: Injecting light fuel into aviation engine cylinders. (Vпрыск легкого топлива в цилиндры авиационного мотора.)

Date: 1946

Call No: TL702.F8F6

Available: Library of Congress

Source: List of Aero Books, June 29, 1951

Subject: Propellers - Motors 2 Nozzles 2. Pumping Machine

GAL'PERIN, A.I.; KRAYZEL'MAN, S.M.; POKROVSKIY, B.V.

Dynamics of raising and lowering pipelines. Stroi.truboprov. 9
no.11:11-13 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

GAL'PERIN, A.I.; POKROVSKIY, B.V.

Device for bending and gauging pipes. Mashinostroitel' no.4:
22 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Pipe bending—Equipment and supplies)

L 42146-66

ENT(1)/T-2

7th

ACC NR: AP6029533

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/003/0355/0364

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, B. V.; Yudin, Ye. Ya.

ORG: Shchelkovo Pump Factory (Shchelkovskiy nasosnyy zavod)

TITLE: Special features of noise and vibrations in a centrifugal pump

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 3, 1966, 355-364

TOPIC TAGS: centrifugal pump, pump cavitation, ~~pump vibration~~, ~~pump noise~~
mechanical engineering

ABSTRACT: Noise and vibrations caused by fluid flow in a centrifugal pump can reach a high level and cause an adverse effect on normal pump operation. To determine the physical nature of these processes and their relationship to pump parameters, e.g., flow rate, cavitation, rpm and diameter, experiments were conducted using a specially designed test stand in which the effects of noise and vibrations of the drive, bearings, and the shaft were eliminated. The obtained results show that when a pump operates at close to maximum efficiency, the noise and vibration levels are minimal. At other than optimal pump operating regimes, the adverse vortex formation processes intensify; at large flow rates, cavitation takes place and at small flow rates, the flow in the pump impeller channels becomes nonuniform. This results in a sharp increase in the noise and vibration levels. The obtained test results can be used to determine the level of noise and vibrations in geometrically similar pumps made of the

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.83:621.671

L 42146-66

ACC NR: AP6029533

same material and pumping the same fluid. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 formulas. [AS]

SUB CODE: ^{13/}~~31~~ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 5064

Card 2/2 1716P

POKROVSKIY, B. V.

20963 Pokrovskiy, B. V. Automaticheskiye Oprokidnyye platformy dlya vygrwzki uglia iz automashin Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh Rabot, 1949, No. 6, s. 29-30.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY- Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

POKROVSKIY, B. V., Eng.

Mining Engineering

Mechanization of mine surface work is the most important task of the coal industry.
Mekh. trud. rab. 6 No. 6, (1952)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1956₂, Uncl.

SLEZNIKOV, G.I., inzh.; ANNENKOVA, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRUDOV, P.P.,
kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DEGTYARENKO, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
IMSHENNIK, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASENKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; MEL'NIKOV, N.F., inzh.; MALOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk;
POKROVSKIY, B.V., inzh.; POLYAK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLYANSKIY,
A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPILOV, L.Yu., inzh.; POPOV, V.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, N.L.,
inzh.; SHAMIRGON, S.A., inzh.; SHESTOPAL, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SHUKHOV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ACHERKAN, N.S., prof., doktor
tekhn.nauk, glavnyy red.; VLADISLAVLEV, V.S., red. [deceased];
POZDNYAKOV, S.N., red.; ROSTOVYKH, A.Ya., red.; STOLBIN, G.B.,
red.; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., red.; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh, red.;
KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red.graficheskikh rabot; SOKOLOVA, T.F.,
tekhn.red.

[Metalworking handbook in five volumes] Spravochnik metallista
v piati tomakh. Chleny red.soveta: V.S.Vladislavlev i dr.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.3. .
Book 2. [Ferrous and nonferrous metal products] Sortiment chernykh
i tsvetnykh metallov. 1958. 204 p. Vol.4. 1958. 778 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Metalwork)

POKROVSKIY, Boris Vasil'yevich; KAPLUNOV, A.S., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V.,
tekhn.red.

[CPSU in the struggle for technological progress] KPSS v bor'be
za tekhnicheskii progress. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 39 p.
(Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i
nauchnykh snanii. Ser.1, no.36). (MIRA 14:1)
(Technology)

POKROVSKIY, D.

Unremitting attention to technical progress. Rech. transp. 22
no.5:26-28 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva rechnogo
flota.

(Merchant ships)

(Shipbuilding)

POKROVSKIY, D., inzh.

Increased efficiency in the river fleet operations. Rech.transp
21 no.4:5-9 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Inland water transportation)

POKROVSKIY, D., kand.med.nauk

For continued progress in medical services. Okhr.truda i
sots.strakh. no.2:15-21 Fe '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo Komiteta profsoyuza meditsinskikh
rabotnikov.

(MEDICAL CARE)

POKROVSKIY, D.

Patriotic movement of medical workers. Okhr.truda i sots.
strakh. 3 no.2:22-26 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza meditsinskikh
rabotnikov SSSR.

(Physicians)

POKROVSKIY, D., inzh.

Requirements of marine diesel engines. Rech.transp. 20 no.6:15-18 Je
'61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Marine diesel engines)

Pokrovskiy, D.D.

DOLGOLENKO, Pavel Valer'yanovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent;
RUSEYKIN, Boris Petrovich, dotsent; OSIPOVICH, F.A., redaktor;
URUSHEV, V.M., retsenzent; POKROVSKIY, D.D., retsenzent; BEGICHEVA,
M.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technology of marine engine construction] Tekhnologiya sudovogo mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1955.
373 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Marine engineering)

BEKROVSKIY, Dmitriy ~~as~~ Dmitriyevich

"Passenger and Freight Boats Used in Russian Inland Navigation,"

paper pre sented at the Sixth International Congress on Communications, Genoa, Italy,
6-12 Oct. 1958.

Mr., College of the River Fleet Ministry

POKROVSKIY, D.D., inzh.

Basic trends in shipbuilding and modernization of the fleet. Rech.
transp. 17 no. 6:18-21 Ja '52. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Morskogo rechnogo flota.
(Shipbuilding)

POKROVSKIY, D.D., inzh.

For further technical progress in inland water transportation. Rech.
transp. 22-24 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Inland water transportation)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

POKROVSKIY, D.D.

For further technical progress in inland water transportation.
Rech.transp. 18 no.1:20-22 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Morskogo rechnogo flota.
(Inland water transportation)

POKROVSKIY, D.D., inzh.

Current tasks of shipbuilding for inland navigation in the
new seven-year plan. Trudy LIVT no.6:3-12 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Shipbuilding) (Inland water transportation)

CHERNOBAYEV, N.G.; SHOBOLOV, S.P.; POKROVSKIY, D.I., nauchn.
red.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, V.A., red. izd-va; SHMAKOVA,
T.M., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral
raw materials; geologist's handbook] Trebovaniia promysh-
lennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia
geologov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat. No.65. [Auxiliary raw
materials for ferrous metallurgy] Podsochnoe syr'e dlia
chernoi metallurgii. Izd.2., perer. 1963. 70 p.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Flux (Metallurgy)) (Refractory materials)

Pokrovskiy, D.I.

AUTHOR: Golovanenko, I.M., Zamyatin, A.A., Pokrovskiy, D.I. 131-10-5/6
TITLE: The Raw Material Basis of the Industry of Refractories in
the USSR (Syr'yevaya baza ognepornoy promyshlennosti SSSR)
PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 10, pp. 464-472 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The volume of the production of refractories in 1957 surpasses
that of the time before the revolution by the 10-fold, and the
USSR at present range second among the nations of the world with
respect to this kind of production. In the time before 1917
refractory clay was mainly found in the Donez basin and in the
districts of Voronezh and Novgorod, while magnesite was found
in the neighborhood of the town of Satki, district of Chelya-
binsk. The production of raw material at that time was insignif-
icant and manual labor predominated as may be seen from fig.1.
In the years 1941-1945 the mechanization of raw material pro-
duction attained 40%, and after the war it rose to 97,5%-99,9%,
as is shown by a small table, a fact which was mainly due to
the introduction of rotatable dredges with caterpillar wheels
(see fig. 2). For loading on to railroad trucks bunker stacks
were built (fig.3) and rotatable excavators were used (fig.4).
For loading the clay on to the transport cars of the suspension
railway special machines were introduced (fig.5). In connection

Card 1/2

131-10-5/6
The Raw Material Basis of the Industry of Refractories in the USSR

with planing caterpillars the rotatable dredges are used also for the work of making new deposits accessible (fig.6). The costs for 1 m³ of this kind of work are shown in table 1 for different kinds of working systems, and so is the distribution of the various working systems in tables 2 and 3. Table 4 shows the increase of raw material production in the individual 5-years' plans. In the course of recent years building of fireclay-burning plants on sites where clay and kaolin was found was started in order to rationalize production and to reduce transport costs (fig. 7). In recent years a considerable number of new occurrences of refractory clays have been discovered. Table 5 shows the various places and the amount of their yield in 1956. Table 6 contains the production costs of raw materials and of the work of disclosing new deposits. There are 7 tables and 7 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

POKROVSKIY, D. V.

POKROVSKIY, D. V. - "On the Tubercular Nature of So-Called Sarcoidosis."

Sub 20 Oct 52, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (Dissertation
for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

POKROVSKIY, D.V.

KURASHOV, S.V.; KARYNBAYEV, S.R.; SHUPIK, P.L.; DISKALENKO, A.P.; MAMANTAVRISHVILI, D.G.; KRAUSS, A.A.; DANILOV, Yu.Ye.; SAGATOV, R.S.; PEN'KOVSKIY, B.R.; NEPESOV, D.N.; INSAROV, I.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; KHRIMLYAN, A.I.; AKHMEDOV, K.I.; BAKULEV, A.N.; NESTEROV, A.I.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; DENISEVICH, A.Y.; KISELEV, K.V.; KRIVENKO, L.M.; MINZHASAROVA, Z.; YAKOVLEV, M.D.; KOZLOV, I.I.; POKROVSKIY, D.V.; MITMEREV, G.A.

Discussions. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.1:18-68 Ja '57.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. (for Kurashov). 2. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR. (for Karyngayev). 3. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR (for Shipik). 4. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Moldavskoy SSR (for Diskalenko). 5. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR. (for Mamantavrishvili). 6. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Latvyskoy SSR. (for Krauss). 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizskoy SSR (for Danilov). 8. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR. (for Sagatov) 9. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR. (for Pen'kovskiy). 10. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR. (for Nepesov). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Belorusskoy SSR. (for Insarov). 12. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. (for Akhundov). 13. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR. (for Khrimlyan). 14. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR. (for Akhmedov). 15. Prezident Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Bakulev). 16. Vitse-prezident Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Nesterov). 17. Chlen Prezidiuma Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Davydovskiy). 18. Predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Grashchenkov)

(Continued on next card)

KURASHOV, S.V.---- (continued) Card 2.

19. Sekretar' Borisovskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Belorussii. (for Denisevich). 20. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov Belorusskoy SSR (for Kiselev). 21. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Krasnodarskogo krayispolkoma (for Krivenko). 22. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Karagandinskogo oblaspolkoma. (for Minzhazarova). 23. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana SSSR. (for Yakovlev) 24. Zaveduyushchiy otделom sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya Vsesoyuznogo Tsentral'nogo Soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Kozlov). 25. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo Komiteta profsoyuza meditsinskikh rabotnikov (for Pokrovskiy). 26. Predsedatel' Ispolkoma Soyuza Obshchestv Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo Polumesyatsa SSSR (for Miterev)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

KONOVALOV, Vasil'iy Vasil'yevich; KUZNETSOVA, Lyudmila Ivanovna;
KOVAL'CHUK, V.S., prepodavatel', retsenzent; POKROVSKIY,
D.V., prepodavatel', retsenzent; KHACHATUROV, V.V., red.;
USANOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Radio navigation equipment on ships] Sudovye radionavigatsion-
nye ustroistva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 374 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Radio in navigation) (Radar in navigation)

POKROVSKIY, E. P.

"Maximum and Minimum Blood Pressure," Fel'dsher 1

Akusher., No. 11, 1948. Medical Consultation.

VASIL'KEVICH, I.; POKROVSKIY, F.

Transistor diode as a variable condenser. Radio no.8:20-23 Ag
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric capacitors) (Radio--Receivers and reception)

ACC NR: AR7004297

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/011/B096/B096

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, F. N.

TITLE: Probabilistic model of sudden failure of carbon resistors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 11B739

REF SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vyp. 56, ch. 2, 1966, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: resistor, carbon resistor, reliability

ABSTRACT: A model of the carbon-resistor conducting film is suggested which approximately represents the failure mechanism and permits estimating the probability of failure occurrence. The film is simulated by a complex structure that includes a certain number of crystals (elements) of pyrolytic carbon. It is assumed that initially all elements are good; their resistances are equal. When such a model is energized, conductance is largely effected through the elements offering minimum resistance. In case of failure of an element, the current is redistributed, loading higher the adjacent elements. Limitations of the above model are considered. Bibliography of 3 titles. N. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 14

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.6.019.3:621.316.8

ACC NR: AR7004298

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/011/B096/E097

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, K. N.

TITLE: Quick testing of carbon resistors for reliability

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 11B740

REF SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vyp. 56, ch. 2, 1966, 23-24

TOPIC TAGS: carbon resistor, reliability

ABSTRACT: With quick testing under forced conditions, the probability of additional failures not inflictible by nominal loads increases. In this connection, a method of testing is suggested which is based on an experimental plot of mean time to failures T_m vs. load: $T_m = A \exp(-\gamma K_1)$, where K_1 is power. The life is determined in the following way: under forced loads, several values of T_m , A , and γ are determined, and then, from the above formula, the mean time to failure under nominal load can be found. One figure. N. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 14

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.6.019:621.316.8

POKROVSKIY, G., professor.

The chinese are the inventors of the binary number system.
Tekh.mol.24 no.3:23 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(China--Numeration)

POKROVSKIY, G., kand.tekhn.nauk.

The new 1-13 synthetic calcium-sodium lubricant. Avt. transp. 36 no.9:
18-20 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Lubrication, and lubricants)

POKROVSKIY, G., prof.

Explosion under sails. Tekh.mol. 30 no.10:35 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Artificial islands)

L 34387-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EFC(k)-2/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)

ACC NR: AP6019722 IJP(c) JKT/TT/DD/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/006/0070/0072
EM/GW

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, G. (Major general in ITS; Professor; Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Orbital islands and rings

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 6, 1966, 70-72

TOPIC TAGS: space station, space station design, manned orbital observatory, MOL architecture

ABSTRACT: The design concept of future space stations, based on the present knowledge of astronautics, is discussed by Major General Pokrovskiy. After considering several main factors which affect space-station design features and orbital characteristics, the author presents some basic design elements which may be incorporated into its structure. The huge space station of the future in the beginning, evidently, will be a fairly small structure launched into a low circular orbit. The orbital characteristics will be initially maintained by low-power on-board thrusters. Additions to the space station will probably be made in the direction of orbital flight, which not only will facilitate increasing the orbital life of the station, but also will be less difficult to accomplish with respect to the assembly work itself. If the station moves along a strict circular orbit, there apparently are no mechanical forces to contend with in the orbital direction. Modular sections will be either brought in

Card 1/2

L 34387-66

ACC NR: AP6019722

from the earth or the moon, or eventually might even be fabricated in space utilizing materials, such as iron, found on asteroids and meteors, as the raw material and converting solar energy into power necessary for this operation. Unique space conditions (such as weightlessness) will permit the erection of enormous but light-weight structures in space. The continuous expansion of a space station's body in the direction of orbital flight will eventually result in an orbital ring, and a number of such rings moving in one orbital plane can be easily coupled by cables or other elastic connections to overcome tide-generating forces. These forces, which will have their greatest effect on the innermost and outermost rings in the system, can be put to work. The system of orbital rings, which may attain a size of veritable islands, evidently represents the most advanced configuration of stationary space stations which can be reasonably visualized today. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas. [SA]

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5034

Cord

2/2

ACCESSION NR: APL025416

S/0029/64/000/003/0032/0032

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, G. (Professor)

TITLE: The electron gun and pneumatic architecture

SOURCE: Tekhnika - molodezhi, no. 3, 1964, 32

TOPIC TAGS: electron gun, pneumatic architecture, air-supported dome, air pump, fan, conical nozzle, funnel, rolling stock housing, aircraft hangar

ABSTRACT: An electron gun described in No. 7 of "Tekhnika--molodezhi" and invented by S. T. Sinitsyn consists of a vessel with a high vacuum but having an entirely uncovered orifice for emitting electronic rays. The air rushing into this orifice is sucked aside by a system of funnels and pumped out by powerful air pumps. Now, the author finds that a similar system of funnels can be used in pneumatic architecture. One such design is a thin-walled dome supported by super pressure produced by powerful fans. Such structures usually require open entrances and exits, through which a lot of air rushes out. To maintain the necessary pressure inside, i.e. compensate each sq m of entrances and exits, the fan has to consume several kw. The air loss can be reduced by installing a

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: APh025416

system of conical nozzles as shown in the illustration on the inside, next to the opening. The air in these moves in a direction away from the exit. The air jets (dotted lines in the illustration), leaving the funnels, curve into a thin stream, which issues from the structure. This system does not exclude air losses, but the cross-section of the issuing stream is several dozens of times smaller than that of the jet that would come out through an opening having no special installations. Such a device would make it possible to reduce the fan power by dozens of times or enlarge the openings by dozens of times -- sometimes imperative for such things as oversize loads, railroad rolling stock, aircraft and large automotive equipment. Original has a diagram of the movement of air issuing from the opening equipped with special nozzles.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

LENIN, I., prof.; POKROVSKIY, G., dotsent; FEDOROV, P., inzh.

Equipment for electronic control of fuel injection. Avt.
transp. 42 no.8:40-42 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

L 30004-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EMT(1)/EEG(a)/EAP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EMT(m)/FS(v)-3/EFP(c)/FCS/
EWG(v)/ENP(v)/EPR/ENP(j)/T/ENP(t)/EWG(a)/ENP(k)/EPA(bb)-2/ENG(c)/ENP(b)/EWA(1)
Pc-4/Pe-5/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 IJP(c) JD/WM/HM/DD/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5004888

S/0259/65/000/001/0039/0040

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, G. (Major general of engineering-technical service, Professor, Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: If we glance still further

SOURCE: Nauka i tekhnika, no. 1 1965, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: aviation, aircraft model, aircraft construction, aerodynamic research, pneumatic device, spacecraft, spacecraft instrumentation, spacecraft control

ABSTRACT: Modern aviation requires far-reaching planning, as the planes of the future will resemble living organisms. They will have highly elastic details made of new light, high-strength materials, and they will take care of their own preservation by a signaling system for detection of the overstress points and relaying of that information to the auto-pilot, by fire-prevention systems, and by other equipment. Gas-filled elements of highly elastic materials will act as optical and radiotechnical mirrors reflecting infrared rays and short radio waves. These elements will be used for collecting solar rays at the photoelement batteries and for communication. New chemical substances with desirable

Card 1/2

L 30004-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004888

properties will be found, and special quantum generators of light with sharply directed impulses will be developed for remote control of welding in space. Other potential sources of energy will be ionized oxygen and nitrogen, and also the energy released during the condensation of overcooled water vapor. New ideas are being developed in the field of supersonic flight, based on the utilization of ballistic wave properties. Possibly, the mechanical means of plane control will be exchanged for those based on bio-currents, adapted to the peculiarities of human thinking and information perception. Future pilots will undergo special training based on the science of bio-currents. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

POKROVSKIY, G. I.

L 47762-65 EEO-2/ENG(j)/EWT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEG(k)-2/
EEG(f)/ENG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EEG(c)-2/EEG-2/ENG(c)/EWA(c) Pn-4/Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/
Pac-4/Pg-4/Pac-2/Ps-4/Pi-4/PR-4/PI-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5009784 AST/TT/ENS/GW/BC UR/0084/65/000/003/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, G. I. (Major general of engineering-technical service, Professor,
Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: The orbital spaceport-concomitant phenomena

SOURCE: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 3, 1965, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: space platform, spacecraft launching, spacecraft launch vehicle, arti-
ficial satellite orbit, weightlessness

ABSTRACT: Automatic interplanetary stations can be launched with considerably
greater accuracy if they are launched from parking orbits rather than
directly from the Earth's surface. This is due chiefly to the lesser incre-
ment of velocity required to launch an interplanetary station from orbit.
Escape velocity is 11.2 km/sec. To attain this speed from a near-Earth
orbit, an additional velocity of only 3.3 km/sec is required, and this can be
attained with 11.5 times less energy than is required for a launch directly
from Earth.

Card 1/1

L 47762-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009784

If the velocity which must be imparted to a space vehicle is lowered, the number of errors which may possibly be made in speed and guidance are also lowered. The latter applies to an even greater degree as the radius of the "launch" orbit is increased. Thus, if a rocket is 1000 km above the Earth's surface, its orbital velocity is not 7.9 but 7.3 km/sec. At an altitude of 10,000 km it drops to 4.9 km/sec, and at 100,000 km it drops to 1.8 km/sec, or only 5.3 times the speed of sound. As orbital velocities are lowered, the additional velocities needed to escape the gravitational field of the Earth are also lowered. Thus, the energy which must be imparted to the spacecraft is 85, 39, and 5%, respectively, of that which is required for a launch directly from the Earth.

The successful assembly of orbital spaceports depends on the solution of a number of technical problems, the most pressing of which is the development of maneuverable "Polet"-type space vehicles. Another potential problem involves the adsorbent gas films which are formed on surfaces under terrestrial conditions, where everything is surrounded by dense air. Under the conditions existing at above 100 km, films of adsorbent gases virtually disappear. Therefore, whenever there is a contact between two

Card 2/5

L 47762 -65
 ACCESSION NR: AP5009784

bodies under these conditions, something resembling instantaneous electrical welding will take place. Although this could be a very useful phenomenon, it could also be very difficult to correct mistakes made during assembly.

Professor Pokrovskiy stresses that in discussing orbital maneuvers one cannot speak of complete weightlessness in a system which is moving around the Earth. Such weightlessness will be observed only in reference to comparatively tiny objects in the immediate vicinity of the center of the spacecraft's mass. At all other points, bodies will be under the influence of the so-called tide-generating forces. They will attract all objects located outside the orbital plane of the center of the mass. The magnitude of these forces is not great. If a mass of 7 tons is located 1 m from the orbital plane, it will be attracted toward this plane with a force of only 1 g. If this distance is increased to 10 m, the force of attraction will increase 10 times. It is also interesting to note that a body located above a large satellite's center of mass will exert a force upward. Conversely, everything located below the center of mass will "fall" down. Here, there will also be a force of 1 g exerted upon each 7 tons of mass located at a distance of 1 m from the

Card 3/5

L 47762-65

ACCESSION NR: AP9009784

plane of the center of gravity. Although these forces are quite small, they cannot be regarded as insignificant. If, for example, two spacecraft are orbiting on parallel courses at the same altitude, they should come together within a quarter of an orbit. If two spacecraft are moving in orbits which lie in one plane, one above the other, and all the time are in a vertical line, then these craft will move away from each other. In order to maintain these relative positions, they can be connected by one or more cables. It is possible that such tension members will find application in imparting stability to various space structures.

Concerning the lifetime of orbital spaceports, meteors and micro-meteorites will cause considerable damage to mirrors designed to reflect light, infrared rays, and radio waves. Thus, periodically it will be necessary to repair orbiting spaceports. Certain parts will need to be replaced or covered with thin coatings of an appropriate material. If certain types of space stations would be in need of major repair, they may be dismantled and returned to Earth.

Card 1/5

L 52375-65 EEO-2/ENG(1)/FSS-2/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(x)-2/ENG(v)/EWA(d)/
 ENG(a)-2/ENG(c) Po-1/Pa-5/Pq-1/

ACCESSION NR: AP5013486 Pac-1/Pae-2/P1-1 UR/0035/65/000/005/0017/0019

TT/DD/GW

AUTHOR: Pokrovskiy, G. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences)

79
B

TITLE: Extravehicular activity in near-earth orbit

SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodiny, no. 5, 1965, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: astronaut, artificial satellite orbit, solar flare, meteor, heat transfer, space walk

ABSTRACT: In discussing the problems of egress, Professor G. Pokrovskiy stresses that the laws governing an astronaut's movements outside an orbiting spacecraft result in very peculiar and completely unexpected movements. One would expect, for example, an astronaut who has jumped away from a spacecraft to move away from it rectilinearly and at a constant speed; this, however, does not happen. If an astronaut jumps from one spacecraft to another craft with similar orbital parameters, he will not succeed in reaching it unless the distance between the two crafts is very small. Not only will he be unable to reach the other spacecraft by this method, he will not be able to return to the first craft if he does not have an individual thruster.

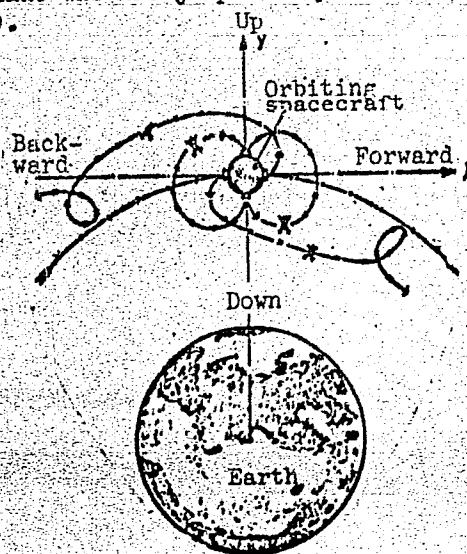
Card 1/4

L 52375-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013486

It is possible to reach a number of extremely interesting conclusions by carrying out an analysis of the movements of an astronaut who has jumped away from a spacecraft in various directions (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Trajectories of astronauts who have jumped away from an orbiting spacecraft in various directions



Card 2/4

L 52375-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013486

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In doing this, it is most convenient to view the movements of an astronaut in the system of coordinates applicable to the spacecraft, i. e., the spacecraft is considered to be stable relative to the Earth. In such a coordinate system, the movements of an astronaut who has jumped from a spacecraft are more apparent during jumps directed up or down (ATD Press, v. 3, no. 238, 9 Jun 65, 3-4). They are more complex for an astronaut making a jump sideways, i. e., in a direction perpendicular to the craft's orbital plane. In this type of jump, an astronaut would separate a certain distance from the craft, pause, and return along the same path to the craft, which in the meantime has completed half of an orbit. The motion, which resembles that of a pendulum, is extremely simple in this case. The maximum distance the astronaut would go away from the craft depends on the velocity achieved by him during the jump and on the orbital velocity of the craft. For every meter per second of velocity achieved by the astronaut during his jump, he will separate one kilometer from the spacecraft. The flight time to the point of maximum separation and back would be approximately 45 minutes (half the orbital period of the spacecraft). Among the dangers which astronauts engaged in extra-vehicular activities will encounter are the following: 1) Chromospheric flares pose a serious danger. It is stated, however, that solar-observation teams on Earth will be able to warn astronauts in time for them to return to their spacecraft. 2) Meteoric particles must also be taken into consideration. Relative to an orbiting spacecraft, these particles have a velocity of 3 to 80 km/sec. Studies Card 3/4

L 52375-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013486

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show, however, that the possibility of being hit by a meteoric particle is extremely low, even for a person protected only by a spacesuit. 3) Heat exchange presents another problem for astronauts outside orbiting spacecraft. This arises due to the temperature of atmospheric particles found at this height, the thermal flow caused by sunshine (which is twice that found at the Earth's Equator), and thermal irradiation from the suit itself. These problems can all be solved by proper design and selection of spacesuit materials. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV, AA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4006-F

Card 4/4

POEROVSKIY, G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

A human star. Kryn. rod. 16 no.5:17-19 My '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

POKROVSKIY, G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, general-mayor inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby

A cosmodrome in orbit. Grazhd. av. 22 no.3:12-13 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

LEBEDEV, V.V.; ISAKOV, Yu.V.; POKROVSKIY, G.A.

Shock as a result of craniocerebral injuries. Vop. neirokhir. 2^p
no.6:1-6 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut skoroy pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo, Moskva.

POKROVSKIY, G. A.

POKROVSKIY, G. A.

K istorii razvitiia nervizma v Rossii. /History of development of the nervism theory in Russia/ Klin. med., Moskva 29:6 June 57. P. 61-6.

2. Of the Department of Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery (Head--Prof. V. V. Kovanov), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, Moscow.

POKROVSKIY, G.A.

Treatment of traumatic shock during peactime. Khirurgiia 36 no.6:
109-114 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(SHOCK)

POKROVSKIY, G.A., kand.med.nauk

Venous pressure in traumatic shock during peace time. Khirurgiia
no.6:48-54 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni
N.V. Sklifosovskogo (dir. -- zasluzhennyy vrach USSR M.M. Tarasov.
glavnyy khirurg -- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. D.A. Petrov.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (SHOCK)

SUTYRIN, Mikhail Andreyevich; RUL'KOV, D.I., retsenzent; POKROVSKIY, G.A., retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, V.I., red.izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Directives on rules and regulations in navigation on inland waterways of the R.S.F.S.R.] Rukovodstvo po izucheniiu pravil plavaniia po vnutrennim vodnym putiam RSFSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 171 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Inland navigation--Laws and regulations)

POKROVSKIY, G.A., kand. med. nauk

Traumatic shock in elderly persons. Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif.
9:132-136 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut skoroy
pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo.

POKROVSKIY, G.A., kand. med. nauk

Experience in the use of polyvinyl in the treatment of traumatic shock.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:20-23 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AP7006176

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/67/003/001/0003/0015

AUTHOR: Zadorina, F. K.; Pokrovskiy, G. B.; Sidorov, V. V.; Teptin, G. M.; Fakhrutdinova, A. M.

ORG: Kazan' State University (Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Atmospheric motions at altitudes of 80--100 km as determined by radio observations of meteors in Kazan'

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 3, no. 1, 1967, 3-15

TOPIC TAGS: ~~atmosphere~~, atmospheric disturbance, atmospheric circulation, wind velocity, radar observation, meteor observation

ABSTRACT: Data on the yearly cycle of wind velocity variations at altitudes of 80--100 km obtained from radar observations of meteors are presented. Harmonic analysis of atmospheric motion was made considering the statistical weights of mean hourly velocity values. It was concluded that in 1964 the total atmospheric circulation intensity was lower than during previous years, although basic features relevant to directional changes in air motion remained the same. During winter months, an increase in turbulence

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.55:551.510.535.4

ACC NR: AP7006176

intensity occurred simultaneously with an increase in the amplitude of diurnal turbulence variations. The characteristic horizontal extent of large-scale turbulences was found to be about 20 km as compared with 100 to 200 km reported earlier by other researchers. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables and 1 formula. [GS]

SUB CODE: 04.03/SUBM DATE: 16May66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004/
ATD PRESS: 5116

Card 2/2

L 23295-65 EEO-2/FSF(h)/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EED-2 Pa-4/Pn-4/
Pe-5/Pac-4/Pae-2/Pj-4/Pj-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 GW/WR
ACCESSION NR: AR5001319 S/0269/64/000/010/0051/0051

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronimiya. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 10.51.345

AUTHOR: Sidorov, V. V.; Fakhrutdinova, A. N.; Pokrovskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Fluctuations of the amplitude of meteor radar echoes

CITED SOURCE: Zh. Meteorn. rasprostr. radiovoln, no. 1. Kazan', Kazansk. unt, 1963, 80-100

TOPIC TAGS: meteor tracking, meteor echo, radar, radioastronomy, upper atmosphere

TRANSLATION: The authors analyze the experimental characteristics of the fluctuations of the amplitude of meteor radar echoes: distribution of amplitudes, depth of fading, change in the mean amplitude of echoes with time, distribution of periods of fluctuations, temporal changes in the periods of fluctuations and their dependence on wavelength. It was found that the experimental distribution of the amplitudes of meteor echoes differs considerably from a Rayleigh distribution especially at large amplitudes. Fluctuations of amplitudes have

Card 1/2

L 23295-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5001319

been used in estimating the mean square error of the relative movement of reflecting centers. Most of the data cited above agree with the theoretical model formulated by L. A. Manning. An exception is the law of change in mean amplitude of echoes with time ($1/t^2$ in place of $1/t$). Bibliography of 13 items. Authors' summary

ENCL: 00

L 26468-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWG(v)/EEG(t)/EEG-4 Po-5/Pac-2 JD/GH
 ACCESSION NR: AR5004878 8/0058/64/000/011/H063/H063

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, 11Zh391

AUTHORS: Sidorov, V. V.; Fakhrutdinova, A. N.; Pokrovskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Fluctuations of the amplitude of meteoric radio echoes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Meteorn. rasprostr. radiovoln. No. 1, Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1963, 80-100

TOPIC TAGS: meteoric radio echo, meteor observation, signal amplitude fluctuation

TRANSLATION: The experimental characteristics of the amplitude fluctuations of meteoric radio echoes, such as the distribution of the amplitude, the depth of fading, the change in the average amplitude of the echo with time, the distribution of the fluctuation period, and the time variations of the periods of fluctuations over the ensembles and their wavelength dependence, are analyzed. It is concluded that the general distribution of the amplitudes of all meteor reflections can be approximately described by a logarithmic normal law. From the fluctuations

Card 1/2

26
24
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L 26468-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5004878

of the amplitudes the authors estimate the mean square speed of the relative displacement of the reflecting centers. The majority of the previously obtained experimental data agree with the theoretical scheme of Manning (RZhFiz, 1960, No. 8, 21093). An exception is measurement of the mean amplitude of the echo with time, which varies more like $1/t^2$ than like $1/t$.

SUB CODE: AA, EC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 64779-65 EEC-1/EEC(k)-2/ENG(v)/BIA(h)/BET(d)/BET(1)/BIA(d) JHB/CN/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AR5004619

8/0274/64/000/011/A045/A045

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhn. i elektrosvyaz'. Sv. t., Abs. 11a:41

621.396.228.34:523.164.85

AUTHOR: Sidorov, V. V.; Fakhrutdinova, A. H.; Pokrovskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Amplitude fluctuation in meteor radio echo

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Meteorn. rasprostr. radiovoln. No. 1, Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1963, 80-100

TOPIC TAGS: meteor trail, meteor scatter propagation

TRANSLATION: Experimental characteristics of amplitude fluctuation of meteor radio echo are analyzed: amplitude distribution, degree of fading, time variation of average echo amplitude, fluctuation period distribution, time variation of the ensemble fluctuation period, and their dependence on the wavelength. An inference is drawn that the general distribution of amplitudes of all meteor echoes can be approximated by a logarithmic normal law. On the basis of amplitude fluctuations, an estimation is made of the mean-square velocity related to the travel of reflecting centers. Most experimental data agrees with the theoretical mechanism given by L. A. Manning (RZhFiz, 1960, no. 8, 21093). However, the time average-amplitude variation corresponds rather to the $1/t^2$ than $1/t$.

Card 1/1

SUB CODE: AA, EC

ENCL: 00

L 46880-66 EXT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR6016287

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/001/0046/0046

AUTHORS: Sidorov, V. V.; Andrianov, N. S.; Mikhaylov, B. K.; Pokrovskiy, G. B.; Smolyakov, B. P. 57 B

TITLE: Combined meteor station KGU-M2 ✓

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 1.51.374

REF SOURCE: Sb. Meteorn. rasprostr. radiovoln. No. 2. Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1964, 3-19

TOPIC TAGS: meteor observation, meteor tracking, radio echo, upper atmosphere

ABSTRACT: A general discussion of the combined meteor station KGU-M2²⁴ developed at the Radio Astronomical Problems Laboratory KGU (Problemnaya radioastronomicheskaya laboratoriya KGU) is presented. The station is intended for studying the properties of the upper atmosphere by radio reflections from meteor tracks, the physics of meteoric ionization, and some problems of meteor astronomy. The main consideration is given to a description and analysis of noise prevention and station operation synchronization devices. Recommendations for its further improvement are given. Resume [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1

UDC: 523.164.8

1. FOKROVSKIY, G. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mine Railroads
7. Light signal system for ring-shaped electric haulage lines. Gor. Shur. no. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

POKROVSKIY, G.I.; GLADILIN, L.V., redaktor; ZAPREYeva, K.A., redaktor;
PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. redaktor

[Signaling, central control, and block system (STsB); communications,
and signaling in underground transportation] STsB, sviaz' i signali-
zatsiia na podzemnom transporte. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 388 p.
(Railroads--Signaling) (MLRA 8:3)
(Mine railroads) (Mine communications)

POKROVSKIY, G.I.

ANDROS, I.P., inzh.; ASSONOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BERNSTEYN, S.A., inzh.; BOKIY, B.V., prof.; BROVMAN, Ya.V., inzh. BONDARENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUCHNEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; VERESKUNOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLKOV, A.F., inzh.; GELESKUL, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORODNICHYEV, V.M., inzh.; DEMENT'YEV, A.Ya., inzh.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., inzh.; DUBNOV, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEPIFANTSEV, Yu.K., kand. tekhn. nauk.; YERASHKO, I.S., inzh.; ZHEDANOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZIL'BERBROD, A.F., inzh.; ZINCHENKO, M.M., inzh.; ZORI, A.S., inzh.; KAPLAN, L.B., inzh.; KATSAUROV, I.N., dots.; KITAYSKIY, B.F., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, Ye.P., inzh.; KRIVOROG, S.A., inzh.; KRINITSKIY, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LITVIN, A.Z., inzh.; MALEVICH, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; MATKOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; MINDELI, E.O., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NASONOV, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEYYENBURG, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; *POKROVSKIY, G.I.*, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; PROYAVKIN, E.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENBAUM, inzh.; ROSSI, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMEVSKIY, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; SKIRGELLO, O.B., inzh.; SUKHUT, A.A., inzh.; SUKHANOV, A.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TARANOV, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOKAROVSKIY, D.I., inzh.; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzh.; KHOKHLOVKIN, D.M., inzh.; KHRABROV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHEKAREV, V.A., inzh.; CHERNAVKIN, N.N., inzh.; SHREYBER, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; EPOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUSHIN, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; YANCHUR, A.M., inzh.; YAKHONTOV, A.D., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, N.M., otvetstvennyy red.; KAPLUN, Ya.G. [deceased], red.; MONIN, G.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, V.T.,

(Continued on next card)

ANDROS, I.P.---(continued) Card 2.

red.; SANOVICH, P.O., red.; VOLOVICH, M.Z., inzh., red.; GORITSKIY, A.V., inzh., red.; POLUYANOV, V.A., inzh., red.; PADEYEV, E.I., inzh., red.; CHECHKOV, L.V., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Mining; an encyclopaedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskiy spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol. 3 [Mining and timbering] Provedenie i kreplenie gornykh vyrabotok. Red-kollegiya tova: N.M. Pektrovskii... 1958. 464 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Mining timbering) (Mining engineering)

ALATORTSEV, Svyatoslav Alekseyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; POKROVSKIY,
Georgiy Iyanovich, dotsent

Laboratory of automation and telemechanics in mining engineering at
the Leningrad Mining Institute. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 2
no.6:104-109 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Leningradskogo
gornogo instituta (for Alatortsev). 2. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' labo-
ratorii avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Leningradskogo gornogo instituta
(for Pokrovskiy).
(Leningrad--Mining engineering)

ALATORTSEV, S.A., prof.; POKROVSKIY, G.I., dotsent

Equipment, organization, and field of research of the automatic and remote control laboratory for mining engineering in the Department of Electricity in Mining at the Leningrad Mining Institute. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.4:139-146 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki.
(Mining engineering) (Automatic control)

POKROVSKIY, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk

Maximum distance of stone scattering during blasting in
rock. Izryv. delo no.55/12:5-9 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

POKROVSKIY, G.I.

Using thin-walled large-diameter pipes. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.4:10-12
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gazovoy
promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva, Kiev.

CHERNIGOVSKIY, Aleksandr Anatol'yevich; POKROVSKIY, G.I., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, red.

[Computation of slab charges for the opening up of
minerals] Raschet ploskikh zariadov dlia vskrytiia poleznykh
iskopaemykh. Pod red. G.I.Pokrovskogo. Moskva, Nedra, 1965.
95 p. (MIRA 18:10)

AUTHORS: Belyayeva, V. N., Pokrovskaya, G. L. 20-119-2-48/60

TITLE: Mitosis Disturbances After X-Ray Irradiation of Early Development Stages of the Spawn of Misgurnus Fossilis L. (Narusheniya mitoza pri rentgenizatsii rannikh stadiy razvitiya ikry v'yuna)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 2, pp 361 - 364 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Despite the numerous cytological papers on the influence of ionizing irradiation on the progress of mitosis, fishes were hardly used as experimental objects. But they are a very profitable material for this purpose. For the first time the authors wanted to investigate spawn both from the cytological and embryological point of view. The material for the cytological analysis came from A. A. Neyfakh (Reference 1,2) who had investigated the influence of the same rays on fertilization and cell division of the mentioned fish. 2 of 3 experiments had the purpose of demonstrating the dependence of the type and degree of the structural nucleus disturbances on the amount of the irradiation dose; the 3rd experiment was meant to show the same disturbances in dependence on the stage of development

Card 1/4

20-119-2-48/60

Mitosis Disturbances After X-Ray Irradiation of Early Development Stages
of the Spawn of Misgurnus Fossilis L.

10 000r no mitoses were visible. A further dependence becomes evident from table 1: Increase of the percentage rate of disturbed mitoses (lagging, bridges) with increasing dose. A parallelism between the damage of the chromosome-apparatus and the degree of injury of the embryo becomes evident. From publications, the modification of the radioactive sensitivity in the course of the fetal development of fishes is known (References 4,5). The most sensitive ~~stages are~~ the earliest stages (1-blastomere-stage). In order to kill 50% of the progressively developing embryos, a higher and higher dose is necessary. The nature of these differences is not clear yet, but the higher power of resistance of the late blastular stage as against the early one is ascertained. This has been confirmed also by the experiment III of the author: there is a reverse dependence between the amount of the irradiation dose and the percentage rate of the mitoses, and a direct dependence between the height of the dose and the frequency of mitosis

Card 3/4

'17(4,10)

AUTHORS:

Belyayeva, V. N., Pokrovskaya, G. L.

SOV/20-125-3-48/63

TITLE:

Variation in the Radio-sensitivity of the Spawn of *Misgurnus fossilis* L. in the Course of the First Embryonic Mitoses
(Izmeneniye radiochuvstvitel'nosti ikry v'yuna v khode
pervykh embrional'nykh mitozov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 632-635
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the course of mitosis radio-sensitivity varies according to certain laws. Most of the data available were obtained from plants. As they are very scarce for animals (Refs 1-16) and contradictory the authors decided: a) to investigate in detail the radio-sensitivity of the cell in different phases of the mitotic cycle and b) to clarify the connection between the variation in the viability of embryos and the degree of damage of the nuclear structures. Spawn was exposed to irradiation during two series of experiments: I. Investigation during a complete mitotic cycle after an irradiation with doses of 500 and 50 r every 6 minutes. II. Irradiation during two mitotic cycles, i.e. second and third cycle. The experiment lasted more than 2 hours; irradiation was applied every 7 minutes

Card 1/3

Variation in the Radio-sensitivity of the Spawn of *Misgurnus Fossilis* L. in the Course of the First Embryonic Mitoses SOV/20-125-3-48/63

in a dose of 500 r. The dose was in the first experiment 250 r/min, whereas in the second it amounted to 100 r/min. The radio-sensitivity characteristic of the individual stages of mitosis was found by: 1. Percentage of the mitoses disturbed in the gastrula stage, i.e. the percentage of ana- and telophases during which "bridges" or "fragments" appear. 2. Percentage of the spawn perished until the time of hatching. 3. Percentage of crippled embryos out of the total number of hatched embryos. The results (Figs 1, 2) show clearly the variations of radio-sensitivity of the developing spawn which are according to a certain law connected with the irradiation of certain phases of the mitotic cycle. They become obvious in all 3 mentioned indices 1. - 3. In the course of the first embryonic mitoses the highest radio-sensitivity appears in the case of an irradiation of the ana-telo-phase stage, at the time when the grooves become visible. A second, slighter increase in radio-sensitivity was visible in the case the spawn was irradiated during the prophase stage. This increase became obvious by a higher number of the re-arrangements of chromosomes and a higher percentage of cripples. Least irradiation-sensitivity

Card 2/3

Variation in the Radio-sensitivity of the Spawn of SOV/20-125-3-48/63
Misgurnus Fossilis L. in the Course of the First Embryonic Mitoses

showed the interphase nuclei. Even so small a dose as 50 r is enough to kill 30% of the spawn and to cause a high number of cripples at the time of highest sensitivity. The above results give clear evidence of the dependence of the viability of the embryos and their morphological damage (cripples) on the degree of disturbance of the nuclear structures under the effect of ionizing radiation. These results confirm the correctness of the modern theory, according to which the nucleus plays the leading part in the determination of the type and the degree of a damage in the organism caused by irradiation. There are 2 figures and 17 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 26, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1958

Card 3/3

BAKULINA, Ye.S.; POKROVSKAYA, G.L.; ROMASHOV, D.D.

Radiosensitivity of the sperm of the pond loach (*Misgurnus fossilis* L.). Radiobiologiya 2 no.1:92-100 Ja '62

(MIRA 18:1)

ROMASHOV, D.D.; GOLOVINSKAYA, K.A.; BELYAYEVA, V.N.; BAKULINA, E.D.
POKROVSKAYA, G.L.; CHERFAS, N.B.

Radiation-induced diploid gynogenesis in fishes. Biofizika 5
no. 4:461-467 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut
prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva RSFSR, Moskva.
(EMBRYOLOGY—FISHES) (X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(FERTILIZATION (BIOLOGY))

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ACC NR: AP5026060

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/65/003/005/0796/0807

AUTHOR: Arsen'eva, M. A.; Belyayeva, L. A.; Demin, Yu. S.; Pokrovskaya, G. L.;
Golovkina, A. V.; Gavrilina, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of some space-flight factors on the hereditary structures of mammals

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 5, 1965, 796-807

TOPIC TAGS: animal genetics, biologic mutation, radiation biologic effect, radiation injury, vibration effect, acceleration effect

ABSTRACT: The effect on certain mammalian structures (bone marrow, spleen, and testes) of vibration and acceleration is studied, as independent factors and in combination with radiation. In the first series of experiments, mice were subjected to vibration with a frequency of 35 and 75 cps (amplitude 0.4 mm) for 15 min, 1 hr, and 4 hr. Experimental results showed an increase in the frequency of chromosome adhesions and an increased frequency of chromosome rearrangements in bone-marrow cells and spleen, together with adhesion of chromosomes in the metaphase of meiosis of testes cells. In the second series of experiments, mice were subjected to acceleration of 8 g for 5 and 15 min. This factor caused an increase in the frequency of chromosome adhesions, and some increase in the number of chromosome rearrangements and chromosome fragmenta-

Card 1/2

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tions in the bone-marrow cells of mice. In general, it was found that vibration and acceleration cause disruptions in the nuclei of bone-marrow and spleen cells. Another group of experiments on the combined effect of vibration or acceleration and radiation on the cell nucleus showed a general decrease in the radiation effect. Either of these factors, when applied prior to irradiation with x-rays (33 rad/min) or fast neutrons (11 rad/min), decreased the radiation effect in the following manner: They decreased the frequency of chromosome aberrations in bone-marrow cells by the second day after irradiation and decreased the frequency of chromosome aberrations in germ cells after 24 hr. However, the protective effect of vibration and acceleration depends not only on when the effect was exerted (prior to or after irradiation), but also on the time interval between the influence of these factors and subsequent irradiation. Analysis of the mechanism of the combined effect of these factors is a very complex problem and requires much more investigation. Orig. art. has: 10 tables and 1 figure. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4/30

CC

Card 2/2

POKROVSKIY, Georgiy Iosifovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV,
Il'ya Sergeyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; DOKUCHAYEV,
Mikhail Moiseyevich, doktor tekhn.nauk; SHERSHUKOVA, M.A.,
red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Using directed blasting in hydraulic engineering] Primenenie
napravlennogo vzryva v gidrotekhnicheskom stroitel'stva.
Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gosstroizdast, 1963. 222 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Hydraulic engineering) (Blasting)

POKROVSKIY, G.I.; SLABKIY, L.I.; STERLIGOV, V.L., red.;
CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Physics in technology] Fizika v tekhnike. Moskva,
Voenizdat, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Physics) (Technology)

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(Blasting) (Explosives)

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Concerning the possible mechanical phenomena during the motion of the meteor bodies.

40

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208 pages, and containing Collected Works ("Trudy") of the "9th Meteorite Conference"
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Held in KIEV on 2-4 June 1960.

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phenomena at great speeds. Priroda 51 no.3:105-107 Apr '62.
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LYAKHOV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn.nauk; POKROVSKIY,
Georgiy Iosifovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KIT, I.K.,
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POKROVSKIY, G.I., inzh.

The Ordzhonikidze - Tiflis gas pipeline: features of the route
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1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
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(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)

POKROVSKY, G.I., prof.

Aerostatic architecture. Tekh.mol. 28 no.6:14-15 '60.

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mains. Gas.prom. 5 no.10:30-34 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gas, Natural—Pipelines)
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Georgiy Iosifovich, , prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KIT, I.K.,
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1. Kafedra topograficheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(Inozemtsev, Fedor Ivanovich, 1802-)